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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The New York *World* thus sarcastically alludes to the wonderful anti-protective light that has broken in upon the vision of the New York *Herald* since the landslide of the 8th of November:

We extend to our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Herald*, assurances of our most distinguished consideration. Its statement that the overpowering issue involved in the recent political revolution is the clearest and most accurate we have seen anywhere outside the columns of the *World*. In fact, we are sure that we put the case more strongly and more before the election.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Observer* pungently and truthfully describes himself as follows:

"Of course an ass does not know that asses do not depend upon protection or free trade, upon high tariffs or low tariffs; but everybody except an a s knows it. The workingmen of this country know perfectly well that, as the vote for Cleveland shows, that there is no more danger of a reduction of wages under free trade than under protection. They know that employers will always pay them no more nor less than they are bound to pay, and that they have not been paying more than they were bound to pay and are not going to whether profits are large or small, and they know that the price of labor depends entirely on supply and demand just as does the price of cotton. Wages are as low as the labor unions will suffer them to be, and for the labor unions they would be as low as in some places as they are in Italy or any other crowded country. The workingman wants free trade because it will cheapen the necessaries of life even though it may not increase his wages."

A recent London telegram says: "Interviews represent the citizens of Belfast as delighted over Mr. Cleveland's election, the linen industry having suffered severely through the McKinley law. Sir Daniel Dixon, the mayor of the city, who is a shipowner, anticipates improved trade, both in her exports and in freights."

In the last issue of the Manchester (England) *City News*, an able and conservative paper, received by us before the election, this particular linen hoax is thus disposed of:

Anyone anxious to inquire into the accuracy of this Irish hoax need only refer to the latest Board of Trade returns of exports of Irish linen. If the McKinley tariff has played such havoc with the trade we should unquestionably expect to see evidence of that fact in a reduction of the exports of manufactures of linen to the United States. But what do we find? For the eight months ending August 31 this year, compared with the same period last year, the results are as follows:

Exports of linen yarn to the United States:

1891.	276,500 lbs.
1892.	351,000 lbs.

Exports of linen piece goods of all kinds to the United States during the same periods:

1891.	55,580 000 yards.
1892.	66,900,000 yards.

If the single month of August is taken the following astonishing figures are shown. Exports of linen piece goods to the United States:

August, 1891.	6,628,000 yards.
August, 1892.	10,077,000 yards.

Against this increase of nearly seventy per cent. in piece goods, we have a slight falling off in the exports of yarn of 1,200 lbs. only.

The above figures dispose of the Irish paragraph beyond question, and show that whatever other troubles may be laid at the door of the McKinley tariff its baneful effects have not yet reached Belfast. But to show still further the utterly baseless character of the report we give the gross exports of linen goods to all parts of the world, including the United States. Exports of linen yarn to all parts for eight months ending August 31 this year compared with last:

1891.	9,981,500 lbs.
1892.	10,954,700 lbs.

Exports of piece goods for same periods:

1891.	107,243,000 yards.
1892.	118,750,500 yards.

The fact is that the Irish linen trade is as prosperous to-day as at any other time during the last thirty years.

We have given the quantities shipped as being the only criterion of the bulk of business. Values are interesting from a statistical point of view, but as they vary according as the value of the raw material rises or falls, and are immediately affected by other causes which interfere with prices, no argument can be based on them. But we give the gross value of all manufactures of linen for the periods of eight months before-named for the purposes of reference:

1891.	£3,376,088
1892.	£3,500,925

A very satisfactory increase considering the fall in the price of the raw material.

The McKinleyites constantly proceed upon the assumption that the people of the United States will be benefitted by the impoverishment of the British. But the British are, in a broader sense, just as much our customers as the people in the country around Fayetteville are customers of the merchants of Fayetteville. Who ever heard of a Fayetteville merchant rejoicing over the impoverishment of the country people to whom he sells his goods? On the contrary he prays that they may be blessed with good crops so that they may be able to buy more of his goods. Just such is, or ought to be, the attitude of our people to their British customers who consume half our cotton crop and buy nearly all our surplus wheat and oats. It is one of the most astounding of all the astounding things connected with the Republican party's tenure of power that they should so long have succeeded in throwing dust in the eyes of the masses of the people, the farming, producing masses. The argument of the Protectionists which has seemed to be most potent is the pretended appeal to American patriotism in picturing the destruction of British industries as a result of our continuing the protective system. Yet this is an argument that should have weight only with the manufacturers against whom the British are competitors; not with the masses, for the British are the customers of three fourths of our people.

The Manchester paper from whom we have already quoted thus discusses the ultimate effect upon England of a relaxation of our high tariffs: "Whether England would ultimately benefit by a relaxation in American tariffs is a separate question and one difficult to answer. The immediate effects would no doubt be an increase of exports of many classes of English goods, principally the superior textiles, hardware, and such commodities as tin plates. But it is not likely that this position could be long retained. Americans would speedily give up non-paying industries and devote their capital and abilities to such as were suitable to their conditions, and we should probably find that in a very few years American productions would be meeting us, not only in neutral markets, but at our own doors. So far as the mass of English industries is concerned the balance of probabilities is that this country, as a whole, benefits by the retention of high tariffs, not only by America but by European manufacturing countries. These peoples are undoubtedly heavily handicapped in trying for the trade of the world outside their own boundaries."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Martha Washington monument case has been decided in favor of the owner of the land. ——Cleveland gets one electoral vote from Ohio and Harrison all the others. ——Corbett will retire after one more fight, which he wants to be with Mitchell. ——Red Bud, Ill., was struck by a cyclone last week. Several person sons were killed and thirty-five houses were destroyed. ——Miss Catherine Drexel, of New York married Dr. Chas. Bingham Penrose, of Philadelphia. ——Thousands of the World's Fair tickets have disappeared. ——Last week burglars cracked the safes of the Portner Brewing company and the Tobacco company at Florence, S. C., and entered the dwelling of J. F. Scott, obtaining a small sum of money from each. Dynamite was used on the Brewing company's safe. There is no clue to the burglars. ——The pension payments this month amounted to $15,000,000. ——The Inter-State Commerce Commission last week made some important decisions on the law regulating long and short haul charges by railroads, taking more complete control than heretofore over that clause of the Inter-State Commerce act and deciding that they and not the railroads were the arbiters in cases alleged to justify exception to the rate law. ——The Stewart wire mills of Easton, Pa., will double their capacity. ——Senator Vest does not think there will be an extra session of Congress. ——The President has appointed Louis McComas, of Maryland, to the District of Columbia bench. ——The Committee on Theological Seminaries, appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held its first meeting in Chicago Thursday. ——Cleveland's majority in New Jersey is 14,855. ——The cash in the National Treasury now amounts to only $27,650,000, and most of that is in subsidiary silver or on deposit with national banks. ——The sugar bounty for this year will amount to $10,000,000. ——The mother of a young aristocratic girl charged in London with swindling committed suicide. ——The Pittsburg plate glass manufacturers have decided to restrict production. ——It is rumored that the Whiskey Trust has bought up four more big distilleries. The rumor is denied as to two of them. ——The London *Times* says the Democrats of the United States should be cautious in accepting a too ready concession of tariff reform by the Republicans. ——While a crowd was celebrating the recent election in an Arkansas school house the building was wrecked by the explosion of two kegs of powder. Four persons were killed and fifteen wounded, some fatally. ——A new morning newspaper is to be started in Atlanta and another in Charleston, S C. ——At the meeting of the Southern Press association in Atlanta last week all of the newspapers from this State and Virginia which had previously joined the association, withdrew. ——The Russian Savin has escaped from Siberia to which place he was sentenced for life. He was a candidate last year for the Bulgarian throne. ——The priests of Archbishop Keurick's diocese petition for a coadjutor for the Archbishop. ——Frederick Engelsin, a German Socialist, says four years ago he predicted the downfall of protection in America, and his second prediction, that England would lose her monopoly of the world's trade, is about to be verified. ——The first of the trials for murder against the Homestead rioters was begun last week. ——The New York police have discovered that a secret assassinating society is at work in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and other places. ——Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, is quite ill. ——The steamer *Philadelphia* with Vincente Mijares, the Venezuela refugee on board, has arrived at New York. ——The negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Livingstone in Richmond county on election day was captured Thursday and while being taken to Rockingham that night was taken from the train at Laurel Hill and hung. ——The funeral services over the remains of Donald W. Bain were held at Edenton Street Methodist church, Raleigh, on Friday. It was one of the most largely attended funerals ever held in Raleigh. ——The Inter-State Commerce commission made an important decision in regard to cars built for a particular kind of traffic. ——A fierce blizzard set in in Iowa on Friday. ——Secretary Foster will not recommend an increased tax on spirits or anything else. He wants to leave the question of raising revenue to the incoming administration. ——Governor Holt has appointed S. McD. Tate State Treasurer. The appointment was first tendered Ex-Governor Jarvis. ——The conference of Catholic Archbishops adopted a series of resolutions on the subject of parochial schools. ——Cincinnati is to have a new Republican paper to be called the *Tribune*, with a capital stock of $200,000. ——Another famine is threatened in Russia. ——Trustees of the Tilden will compromised with the heirs and get $2,225,000 for the Tilden library. ——Ex-Secretary Blaine is quite sick again. ——The people of Northeast Arizona, are excited over threats of war made by the Navajo chief Black Horse. ——The Anarchists of Paris make threats against the British Embassy in that city because of the surrendering of a French Anarchist by a British magistrate. ——Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton has resigned. ——Gen. Rosecrans is threatened with another stroke of paralysis. ——Cleveland beat Harrison 81,081 votes in Georgia. ——It is said there is no statue of Gen. Sherman being made or detained at Westerly, R. I., as stated by Father Sherman Thursday. ——Lieut. Peary wants to make another search for the North pole. ——Howard Sutherland, charged with trying to kidnap Troy, N. Y., Democrats on election day has resigned his position in the census bureau. ——A serious question has been raised as to whether the State officers of Georgia recently elected have been legally installed into office. ——The Vatican officials positively deny the rumor that the Pope intends to open negotiations looking to the establishment of a legation at Washington after Cleveland's inauguration. ——William Maler was hanged at Wheeling, W. Va., for the murder of his wife last April. ——A village in Arkansas was completely destroyed by a cyclone Thursday. ——General Stevenson will attend the opening of the Commercial club in Atlanta about December 20th. ——The Ute Indians, on a hunt in Colorado, have been ordered to return to their reservation. ——Gladstone came near being run over by an omnibus in the streets of London. ——G. Rosenthal, of Raleigh, has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, *vice* Donald W. Bain, deceased.

Death of State Treasurer Bain.

State Chronicle, 17th.

This esteemed public servant died at his residence in this city on yesterday afternoon at five o'clock and forty minutes.

It is with profound regret that we make this announcement. "An honest man, the noblest work of God," has passed away. His death is the State's loss.

Donald W. Bain was born in this city on April 2d, 1841, and he was in his 51st year. In 1857 he left school and was employed as a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the State, where he remained until 1865, when he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the State treasurer. Jonathan Worth was provisional treasurer at this time under Governor Holden. From this date to January 1st, 1885, he held the position of chief clerk. In November, 1884 he was elected State treasurer and took office in January following. He was the only person who has been elected treasurer for a third term since the war. He knew the office of State treasurer thoroughly and he administered the financial affairs of the state to the entire satisfaction of the people and with great honor and credit to himself. And while in other states this great trust has been betrayed there is no citizen of this or any other state who well knew Donald W. Bain who would not have trusted him personally with all the money which has passed through his hands without bond and security, well knowing the treasure of the state would have been just as secure as if he had given bond in ten times the amount which he did give.

Mr. Bain has been a prominent Mason all his life. He has held most every position within the gift of the craft in this State, and in 1867, he succeeded his father as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and has occupied this responsible position ever since. He has been a familiar figure in the Grand Lodge every year since 1867. He was also a prominent Odd Fellow.

From 1885 to 1887 he was Grand-Commander of the Knights Templar. In 1865 he was married to Miss Adelaide V. Hill, daughter of the late Dr. W. G. Hill, of this city.

For many years he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for years he has been secretary of the North Carolina Annual Conference. He was one of the pillars of his church in the State. Mr. Bain was one of the purest men the State has ever produced. His services to the State have been invaluable. During his long career as a public man he discharged every public duty with singular fidelity and first class ability. He was always courteous in his bearing and firm in decision, and no man left his presence after transacting business who was not most favorably impressed with him as the State's chief financial officer.

It is a matter of further regret that the long and fatal illness of Mr. Bain was due to overwork, which brought on general nervous prostration, which developed organic disease of the heart, from which he died.

Mr. Bain's whole life was one of example for the young men of the State. In every avenue of life his character was that of a Christian gentleman. The rising generation are pointed to his life as embracing and emphasing all the qualities which go to make up honorable citizenship. For parity in private and public life, for faithfulness as a public officer, who proved that he always regarded "public office as a public trust," and as a true and devoted, but unostentatious Christian, he stands out in North Carolina as a beacon light to her sons and daughters.

Peace to his ashes. The world is much better that Donald W. Bain has lived, and his death will be as sincerely mourned as any man who has preceded him "to that bourne from whence no man returns."

Senator Hill Rejoices.

Every good Democrat, says Senator Hill, will heartily rejoice over the return of the Democratic party to power in the nation. The victory is most overwhelming and gratifying. It is not only the personal triumph of ex-President Cleveland and a just tribute to him, but it is a vindication of the Democratic principles which he championed. The people were opposed to a force bill and desired tariff reform, and upon those two issues we have won the victory. Unquestionably the Federal election issue kept several Southern States with us which might otherwise have gone to the Third party. I trust that our victory will carry with it the control of the United States Senate, which will enable us to place Democratic legislation upon the Federal statute books. We shall then cease to be a mere opposition party, and can secure the remedial legislation which the people demand, and that opportunity will build up the Democratic party and make it strong.

I think the Democracy would prefer a vigorous and aggressive policy, and to that end the existing Federal election law should be repealed. It is a vexatious, arbitrary and unnecessary measure, capable of great injustice and abuse, and in the hands of unprincipled officials may become an instrument of oppression. I am particularly gratified with the glorious result in New York State. The State organization of the party, as well as the organizations in nine-tenths of the counties, were in the hands of my friends—those who loyally supported my claims at Chicago—and I was extremely desirous that an excellent showing should be made, and I am more than satisfied.

The Original Stars and Stripes.

Washington Star.

With the Massachussetts posts, during the G. A. R. encampment in Washington, came a most interesting relic, being the original stars and stripes, which was brought on by its owner, Mrs. Stafford of Martha's Vineyard.

The flag is the first and original United States flag, but instead of thirteen stars, as might be expected from the number of original States, it only contains twelve stars, which is explained by the fact that at the time the flag was made Georgia was not yet entitled to a vote. The flag was made by the ladies of Philadelphia from the design of the escutcheon of the Washington family, and it is said Washington himself cut out the five pointed stars.

The flag was presented to John Paul Jones, who sailed with it up and down the Schuylkill showing the appearance of the flag of their country. Afterward it was adopted by congress, and Jones carried it with him on his ship Bon Homme Richard. In his great fight against overwhelming odds the flag was shot away from its staff and fell in the sea and Lieutenant Stafford leaped over board and brought it safely to the ship and nailed it to the masthead. Afterward the relic was presented to Lieutenant Stafford by act of Congress and his descendents still retain it.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Chief Justice Shepherd.

Raleigh Chronicle.

James Edward Shepherd was born in Nansemond county, Va., July 26, 1847. His parents, Thomas, and Ann Eliza (Browne) Shepherd, were also Virginians by birth and of English lineage. Part of his ancestors were North Carolinians, and one on his maternal side, Dr. Albrigdton Browne, a surgeon in the English navy, purchased lands on the Nottaway and Chowan rivers and settled there.

Judge Shepherd's mother died when he was but two years old and the death of his father followed in 1859. Soon thereafter he came to North Carolina with his oldest brother, William S., and settled at Murfreesboro, which he made his home till the war came on, when, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the Confederate army. Being too young for other service, he was made a "marker" and as such continued for twelve months, when he was selected as military operator, in which capacity he did both field and station work till the close of the war. Here as elsewhere he distinguished himself for his fidelity to duty. The fall of his older brother Lieut. W. S. Shepherd, while leading his company at Sharpsburg, deprived him of his chief counsellor and friend, and when the war closed he had to begin the battle of life alone, without money and dependent upon his own exertion. Not discouraged, however, he took charge of the telegraph office at Wilson, N. C., and supported himself while he prosecuted his studies—especially the law, for which he early developed a fondness and aptness. After several years of such preparation and work, he entered the State University, where he studied law under the late Wm. H. Battle, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began the practice of law in Wilson, but in 1871 moved to Washington, N. C., and formed a co-partnership with Major Thomas Sparrow.

Already rising in his profession, in 1872 he was most happily married to Miss Elizabeth B., eldest daughter of Mr. Silvester T. Brown. Two sons have blessed this union, James E., deceased, and Silvester B. Shepherd.

Judge Shepherd was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875, and though the youngest man in the convention, he was on the judiciary committee where he showed his usual skill and industry. He began his judicial career as a judge of the inferior court in 1876. His bearing and conduct there and in his profession was such that in the summer of 1882 he was nominated superior court judge for the first district, to which position he was elected at the ensuing election, filling in the meantime, by appointment of Governor Jarvis, the unexpired term of Judge Eure, who had resigned. Serving with fidelity and acceptability until 1888, he was nominated and elected a justice of the supreme court, which position he occupied until his recent appointment as Chief Justice by Governor Holt.

On the bench Judge Shepherd has developed his fine legal ability by the most patient and assiduous study. He is noted for his moderation and conservatism. In manner he is kind and affable, modest and unostentatious. He is popular with the bar as well as the people. This appointment is eminently fit. It will give universal satisfaction. The new Chief Justice will prove a worthy successor of the profound jurists who have gone before him.

The True Date of Discovery.

The public press for several weeks past has been filled with accounts of the celebration of fetes in New York city in honor of the 400th anniversaay of the landing of Columbus, which took place on Friday, October 12, 1492. In view of the fact that Congress declared Friday, October 21, to be the official anniversary, and it was celebrated at Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition, some confusion has been caused by the honoring of two seperate dates for the same purpose and to commemorate the same event. Is New York's day or Chicago's day the correct one? By the ordinary calendar reckoning, the anniversary falls on October 12. By the real duration of time the anniversary is on the 21st inst.

The explanation is as follows: Each solar year by which our time is reckoned consists, as ordinarily stated, of 365 days 6 hours. In order to get rid of the fraction it is disregarded until every fourth year when the four quarters are taken up and counted in the year, which is accorded 366 days, and is known as leap year.

By the ordinary reckoning, the Columbus anniversary comes back every 12th of October. But the ordinary reckoning is not the true one. Each year does not contain 365 days, 6 hours, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. Thus it lacks 11 minutes, 12 seconds of being 6 hours, and by reason of this deficiency it is plain that in a long period of time fewer days would get into the calendar than had actually been measured by the revolutions of the solar system.

The year is measured from the time the sun appears at the vernal equinox until it returns to that point. When the calendar was adjusted, in 325 A. D., the vernal equinox took place on the 21st of March. In 1582, in the time of Pope Gregory XIII., the equinox occurred on the 11th of March. Astronomically it came at the right time, but by the calendar it came ten days too soon. There were not enough days in the calendar, so the Pope, after consulting the astronomers and mathematicians, inserted ten days into the reckoning, so as to bring the spring equinox back to the 21st of March. But, in order to prevent a recurrence of this error, he arranged that three of the leap years which occur in 400 years shall only be counted as common years. The leap years which are thus to be degraded are those which terminate in two ciphers, but whose preceding figures are not divisible by four: Thus 1600 is properly a leap year, but 1700 1800 and 1900 must not be counted, because while the whole numbers are divisible by four, the two leading figures are not, and they are to be regarded as common years.

Pope Gregory made his revision of the calender in 1582. Then the error was ten days. At the time Columbus discovered America, in 1492, it was counted at nine days, and therefore nine has been added to October 12th, to get the astronomical date of October 21st. It thus appears that it would be proper enough to celebrate either date, as far as authority goes.

The way the Republican organs and leading Republicans have taken to abusing Andrew Carnegie, says a contemporary, is enough to make a Democrat sad. Even Manley, Mr. Blaine's particular friend, has attacked him as fiercely as if Blaine had not made a tour of Scotland as Carnegie's guest. But the Republicans must blame somebody, and Carnegie is so far off that he cannot retort promptly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

How People Used to Live.

New York Telegram.]

The Department of Agriculture is about to publish an interesting report comparing the cost of living early in this century with what it is now. It exhibits vividly the contrast between the poverty of primitive agriculture and the progress in civilization and wealth resulting from high development of all the possibilities of land and labor in rural and industrial arts and industries. The small wages paid in those days are as surprising as the low prices of commodities of all sorts.

Game was abundant early in the century and therefore cheap. Venison cost only three and a half cents a pound. Bear meat was very slightly higher. Pigeons were in abundance, selling at a little more than a cent apiece. Elderly readers will remember the flights of flocks of pigeons which darkened the skies even as late as fifty years ago. Shad were very cheap, costing only four cents each. Owing to the plentiful supply of game, tanned skins were low in price. A deer-skin fetched about $1 to $2. Milk sold for two cents a quart, and butter for thirteen cents a pound. Apples were from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents a bushel, but by 1823 they had reached fifty cents.

Farm wages were only about one third of what they are now, ranging from twenty-three to fifty cents a day. From $4 to $5 a month was the usual compensation of well-grown lads. One hundred years ago, the renumeration of a boy for doing "chores," such as cutting wood and foddering horses one year, was ordinarily $5. The use of a pair of oxen for a day cost twenty-five cents, while the use of a cow for one year cost $2. It cost sixty cents to make a pair shoes. The price of a pair of moccasins was twenty-seven cents. Board was only $1 a week.

That was the day of individual and isolated effort, antedating the era of aggregation in factories, classification and division of labor and invention of labor-saving processes and appliances. Prices of farm products fluctuated greatly, according to local scarcity, which could not be mitigated by distribution from regions of plenty. If there were big crops they could not be sold; if partial failures there was almost nothing to sell.

Every locality, in its industries and products, existed for and by itself, having no relation with other communities; therefore the surplus production of each farm was small, the inducement to produce being wanting, and there was very little money to purchase anything more than the bare necessaries. The industrious family had an abundance of everything it could grow, such cloting as the loom of the household could produce, such furniture as could be made on the place or in the neighborhood and little else.

The Campaign of Education.

N. Y. World.]

The *World* is not surprised at the results of the election. They are the legitmate fruits of the campaign of education, and the *World* has confidently reckoned upon them as certain to follow the full and free discussion of the issues.

The Democracy has triumphed because it was right on all the questions in controversy, and because it trusted the people to see that it was right. The efforts of its adversaries to frighten the people with "free-trade" scares and "wildcat-money" bugaboos have utterly failed, be the people are too intelligent to be misled.

The voters have clearly understood the issue. They have seen the Republicans legislating for the enrichment of a class with shameful disregard of the popular welfare. They have agreed with the Democracy that the taxing power should be exercised for the purposes of the Government and not for the benefit of monopolists, for the securing of benefits in which all can share and not to create conditions advantageous to the few at cost of sacrifice to the many.

It has been the *World's* endeavor, ever since it promised the election of a Democratic President this year, to carry forward the campaign of education, to give the facts to the people in full confidence that the people would judge them aright.

With this purpose it has frankly discussed the matters in controversy; it has destructively analyzed the claims of McKinleyism as a system and pointed out the effects of McKinleyism as a practice. With a like end in view it has presented the record of the Administration in a shape that appealed at once to the integrity and and the intelligence of the people. With its Western Democratic Campaign Fund it actively carried the campaign of education into the Western States, where results have been ashieved for which the most sanguine Democrats had scarcely dared hope.

The people are pretty sure to be right upon every great question as soon as they understand it, and their understanding is quick and clear.

The lesson of the campaign is that a political party's surest way to succeed is to take the right side of public questions and to make its appeal to the popular sense of right and justice.

Picking up a Living.

You have doubtless heard of people picking up a living in the streets of New York. Of this class there is a curious species of whom we know but little. Where they come from, where they go, is a mystery. They come out in the first gray of the morning, and operate to best advantage while the great metropolitan world is asleep. For their occupation is to find what has been lost or thrown away.

The finder goes forth to find with the first tint of dawn. He follows the curb and delves along the theater fronts and gutters fronting the swell restaurants and all-night houses, patrols the precincts of the roysterers and the pavements of the retail shopping districts. He turns over every bit of paper, and despises no accumulation of debris of yesterday's busy life. His eyes, long accustomed to the search, are as sharp as a ferret's. What others would see only by chance he sees by instinct and from afar off. Now it is a cent, now a bit of silver fallen from some vest pocket, now and then a piece of gold, and not unfrequently a pocket-book or diamond glistening in the mud, or golden watch-charm, or a pair of eye-glasses, or a horse-shoe. The latter he never passes—and if it be well worn so much the better—it brings him luck. He moves rapidly, for he is not alone in this business, and the more ground he can cover before the rest of the city is on its feet the better for him. His trained eyes discover at once that which ten thousand pairs of other eyes have passed unheeded.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

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A. H. Watson,
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
151 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
PERSON STREET,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street,
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted. Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.,
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 24, 1892.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE VICTORY.

Now that we have won the wonderful victory, what shall we do with it? That is the burning question of the hour.

As we said at the outset of the campaign, the issues that needed to be decided and that were of paramount importance were the freedom of elections, and reform of the tariff with a view to a tariff for revenue only.

To this the enemies of the Democratic party said at Clinton, "No, the Force bill is not an issue. A revenue tariff is not an issue, in the sense in which the Chicago convention declared for it. The term needs a new definition." And, as the readers of the OBSERVER who live in this section of the State will remember, Mr. Butler, who is understood to have written the Clinton platform, proceeded here, in his discussion with Mr. Glenn, to reveal the new definition he had in contemplation. This was to reform the tariff by abolishing it, a Federal income tax being substituted.

To this the other branch of the enemies of the Democratic party said at Minneapolis, "We stand or fall by the Force bill and by the McKinley tariff."

The issue was fought out in the overwhelming majority of the Districts of the different States squarely on the Chicago platform—the Chicago platform as it stood, "without the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i." And wherever the lines were most sharply drawn, there the Democracy won its greatest victories. We in North Carolina do not cut a very brilliant figure in the final outcome, as instead of a majority for Cleveland of 40,000 as at first rumored, we will do well if the figures foot up any majority at all. The plurality is large, but the majority anything else. This is of course due to the Clinton convention's unfortunate pronouncement at the outset of the campaign, and to the taint with which that affair infected the counties that were disloyally or ignorantly led. A study of the election returns will show this. But, according to our form of government, North Carolina has pronounced against both the Clinton (or Weaver) doctrine and the Minneapolis doctrine, and in favor of the Chicago doctrine. In the country at large, the decision is overwhelmingly in favor of the Chicago doctrine and against the Clinton and Minneapolis doctrines.

The country therefore has not only emphatically endorsed the Chicago doctrine of a revenue tariff and free elections, but it has quite as emphatically decided against the Clinton doctrines of (1) free silver at 16 to 1, (2) the government issuance of legal tender paper money (including the $50 "per capita), (3) the abolition of the tariff, and (4) the substitution of the Federal income tax scheme. The last four may therefore be regarded as brushed aside along with the rest of Weaverism. The first two require attention.

We took occasion in the first issue of this paper after the election to urge not only the repeal of the Federal election laws, but the proprosal by Congress of an amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding the passage of laws interfering with elections held within the borders of any State. Let Congress exercise its Constitutional right of regulating elections in the Territories where necessary, but let the Constitution say to Congress in unmistakable terms, "Hands off the States." If we are to preserve liberty, the Home Rule which the antonomy of the States was intended to preserve must be put out of the reach of the power whose selfish interests are opposed to Home Rule. That power is the Federal government, which has been selfishly administered for 30 years. Make its adoption of an unselfish course obligatory. Restrain it by law from the option of embracing the contrary course.

So much, in our opinion for the Force bill and the other four things enumerated. What about the Tariff?

THE TARIFF.

What shall be done with the Tariff? Elsewhere we quote a correspondent's propositions for dealing with the question at the impending session of Congress by piecemeal, upon the supposition that the President and the Senate will so far recognize the expression of the people's will at the late election as to concur with the House in the proposed legislation. The leading idea of this piecemeal legislation, is, as will be seen, the freeing of raw materials and a corresponding reduction in the duty on such kinds of manufactured goods as are affected thereby. If, says this correspondent, the President and Senate refuse to accept the verdict of the election and refuse concurrence in the proposed legislation, then let Mr. Cleveland call an extra session to deal with the matter.

In considering this subject, it is be borne in miud that the piecemeal or holepunching mode of attacking the tariff adopted at the first session of this Congress and which may be considered as one of the effects of Mr. Crisp's defeat of Mr. Mills, was adopted instead of a sweeping act of legislation solely on the ground of expediency. That is to say, every one agreed that there was not the slightest chance of inducing the Senate and the President to accept a repeal of the McKinley act or to approve a general bill of affirmative tariff legislation. Under those circumstances it was deemed wisest to take the chance of winning the approval of Senate and President for single acts of repeal such as the free cotton tie bill, the free binding twine bill, &c. Or, if the Senate, or the President, should refuse (as it turned out the Senate had the hardihood to refuse) to agree to any one of these plain propositions of relief for the people, then, said our friends in Congress, the Democratic party can go before the country with a few clean-cut issues which even he of the people who runs may read and understand.

It was simply a matter of expediency, under the circumstances—the circumstances being that the Democrats were unable to legislate affirmatively with a hostile Senate and Executive. No Democrat, so far as we are aware, ever for a moment doubted that if the Democratic party had been is in full possession of the government, as it will now be after the 4th of March, it would have interpreted the Congressional elections of 1890 as a command to repeal the McKinley law. There is now not only no reaction from the position then assumed by the people, but they have reiterated their command in thunder tones.

It seems to us clear that whatever may be done at the assembling of Congress in December, the new Congress should be called in extra session during the new year, that they should repeal the McKinley act, appoint a commission to consider the further reduction and revision of the tariff, and adjourn. It is not necessary that the repeal of the McKinley act should take immediate effect. That is a matter of legislative detail which requires a more minute consideration—such, for example, as whether it would be best that the repeal should take immediate effect and the holders of stocks of goods laid in under its provisions be allowed a rebate; or, the same and a wider purpose be effected by setting the date for taking effect at a sufficient time in the future to prevent unnecessary injury to business.

These are, as we have suggested, matters of detail. Upon the larger question, it seems to us there can be no doubt in the minds of any who have watched the drift of public sentiment since 1888—to say nothing of what the Democratic notion of right and wrong prompts.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION ON HOMESTEAD.

The result of the election is being felt in every direction in an improved feeling between employer and employed. It must have been a tidal wave indeed that could move the Carnegies and Fricks who control things in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Carnegie has had presented to him an objec lesson in "Triumphant Democracy," about which he once discoursed so pharisaically, which he has evidently raken to heart. Says a recent telegram from Homestead:

> The decision of mechanical men and day laborers to return to work has put the people of the town in a much happier frame of mind than at any time during the lock-out. Business men especially feel that the town will soon resume its former activity. There were six hundred applications for work yesterday at the steel works, although many were turned away because their positions were filled by new men. They have reason to believe it is a question only of a short time until nearly all the men will be back again. The mill yards are full of old iron and scraps and it seems to be no secret that the owners are as well pleased as the men that the strike has to a certain extent been declared off. Several Amalgamated men are known to have applied for their old positions, and so far as learned none were refused. The men charged with rioting have been given places, notwithstanding the company's former declarations. Applications for work were received at a lively rate to-day. The company has notified the foreman to discharge only incompetent men to make room for old men. The incompetent list is found to be large, judging from the number of old men being taken back.

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. Henry Villard gave Mr. Cleveland a dinner last Thursday night at Sherry's in New York. Among those present were W. C. Whitney, Carl Schurz, Daniel S. Lamont, Congressmen Breckenridge, Fitch and Warner, Josiah Quincey, Lawrence R. Godkin, Wayne MacVeagh, Don. M. Dickinson, Calvin S. Bryce, Oswald Ottendorfer, W. R. Grace, Wm. Steinway and W. F. Harrity.

Mr. Cleveland said:

Mr. Villard and Gentlemen:—I find it impossible to rid myself at this moment of the conflicting emotions which stir within me. I see here assembled good and staunch friends, who have labored incessantly and devotedly for the success which has crowned the Democratic effort in the canvass just closed, and I cannot forget how greatly these efforts have been characterized by personal attachment and friendship for the candidate selected to carry the Democratic banner. This awakens a sense of gratitude, which it is great pleasure for me to thankfully acknowledge. I confess, too, that I have fully shared in the partisan satisfaction which our great victory is calculated to arouse in every heart as thoroughly Democratic as mine. It is seldom given to any man to contemplate such a splendid campaign, so masterfully arranged in his behalf by such good friends, followed by such stupendous and complete triumph.

I should not, perhaps, introduce anything sombre on this occasion, but I know you will forgive me when I say that every feeling of jubilation, and even my sense of gratitude is so tempered as to be almost entirely obscured by the realization, really painful, of the responsibility I have assumed in sight of the American people. My love of country, my attachment to the principles of true Democracy, my appreciation of the obligation I have entered into with the most confiding people in the world, and the consciousness of my own weakness and imperfections, all conspire to fill my mind with sober and oppressing reflections. When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the Government, I feel that our campaign, instead of being concluded, is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen, and how well shall we justify the trust that they have reposed in us? If we see nothing in our victory but license to revel in partisan spoils, we shall fail at every point. If we merely profess to enter upon our work, and if we make a faint endeavor to do it as a cover for seeking partisan advantage, we shall invite contempt and disgrace.

If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete party harmony in patriotic action, we shall demonstrate our incompetency. I thank God that, far above all doubts and misgivings, and away beyond all difficulties, we may constantly see lights of hope and safety. The light we see is the illumination from principles of true, honest, pure Democracy, showing the way in all times of danger, and leading us to the fulfillment of political duty and redemption of all our pledges. This light is kindled in the love of justice and in devotion to the people's rights. It is bright in a constant patriotism, and in a nation's promise; let us not be misled to our undoing by lights of false Democracy, which may be kindled in broken faith and which, shining in hypocrisy, will, if followed, lure us to rocks of failure and disgrace.

If we see stern labor ahead of us, and if difficulties loom upon our horizon, let us remember that in the thickest weather the mariner watches most anxiously for his true light. Who in our party charged with any responsibility to the people has not pledged his devotion to the principles of true Democracy, and who among us has made pledges with intent to deceive? I have faith in the manliness and truthfulness of the Democratic party. My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute my trust that we shall answer the expectations of our countrymen, and shall raise high aloft the standard of true Democracy to fix the gaze for many years to come of a prosperous, happy and contented people.

BUYING ELECTIONS.

The New York *World* reviewing the corrupt use of money in elections, which has grown with such amazing rapidity in this country since the Republican party came into power; which accomplished the election of Garfield and Arthur and of Harrison and Morton, and which was confidently expected to accomplish that of Harrison and Reid this year and will be hoped for as the means of restoring that party to power in 1896, opportunely says:

> It is time that the possibility of this corruption should be ended. Both the National Government and the State governments should enact more stringent laws against it—laws which cannot be evaded and defied so easily as the existing laws are.
>
> Experience has shown that the evil cannot be reached effectually simply by laws against bribery. The wrong can be prevented only by official regulation of the expenditures of candidates and of the committees which act as the agents of the candidates and of political parties. Such regulation can be enacted and must be enacted, or corruption of the franchise will subvert not only the intelligent will of the people but their moral principles also. Unrebuked and successful corrupt practices in elections breed corruption in business and social life as well.
>
> The matter is the most important public consideration with which legislators have now to deal. The preservation of honor and honesty is more vital than relief from taxation. Some remedy must be found for the corrupt use of money in elections.

THANKSGIVING.

This is Thanksgiving Day, and as our excellent Governor truly says, in his proclamation setting it apart as "a day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer," there has not been since the establishment of this Government a period in which God has more clearly indicated to us His purpose to preserve for us our liberties. Who does not shudder as he reflects what might have been our prospects to-day if the people, smitten with blindness, had been led by demagogues to render a different verdict at the polls from that which they did. As it is, while the earth, in the Governor's language, has not yielded her greatest abundance, the people are blessed with a reasonable return for their labors; and the prospect which now opens out to us of the country we owe allegiance to being restored to its ancient condition of a "Confederated Republic" of Home-Ruling States, supplies greater cause for thanksgiving than we in the South have known since the revolution that followed Appomattox.

"Let us remember," concludes Governor Holt, "in our prayers and substantial offerings the needs of the widow and orphan, the disabled soldier, the poor and afflicted, and all institutions established throughout the State for their proper care and maintenance."

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

We have several times alluded to the foolish discussion that goes on before every Presidential election over the relation of wages to the tariff. Elsewhere, under the head of News and Comments, we quote the pungent comments of the New York correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* upon those who believe that the rate of wages is dependent upon the tariff rate on imported merchandise. This correspondent calls such persons "asses," and while our regard for the amenities of journalism restrains us from commending the use of the word, we are bound to admit that he has not made an untruthful application of it. As General Stevenson said in his speech here, the law of supply and demand regulates wages, and, as the correspondent whom we have quoted says, the workingmen of this country, as the vote for Cleveland shows, have at last realized this fact.

The tariff, however—like every important act of legislation which goes to make up what is called the "attitude" of government upon any subject affecting the well-being of its people—does have a very serious effect upon the wage-earners themselves. As we have before had occasion to say, the experience of the millions of immigrants who have been coming to this country, as shown by statistics running back for sixty-odd years, is that they get along best under a low tariff. Moreover as our tariff has gone up, we get a smaller and smaller proportion of the skilled laborers of that particular old country which formerly supplied the bulk of our immigrants, viz: Great Britain.

The New York *Herald*, which manages to say more stupid things than the rest of the papers of this country combined, recently greatly excited itself along with the other people of the kind so inelegantly but felicitously described by the correspondent whom we have quoted, over the deluge of "cheap" skilled British workmen whom our high tariff was destined to throw upon our shores in competition with our own wage-earners. If the reader will turn to the article which we have quoted from a recent copy of the Manchester City *News*, (also under the head of News and Comments), he will find an answer to the *Herald*'s sensational propositions, which is not only applicable to the linen industry therein particularly referred to, but to the cotton industry and others of the great industries which our tariff laws have had the effect of intrenching more firmly on British soil by handicapping our own powers of competition with Great Britain in the neutral markets—that is, the markets of countries which are producers of raw materials and consumers of finished products.

These things need careful looking into by Congress when it enters upon a revision of the tariff. The reports of the Consuls of the United States on Emigration and Immigration, 1886-7, will supply the information and statistics necessary for an intelligent study of the subject.

Saturday's *World*'s statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes; Reserve increase $1 882,025; loans increase, $,736,560; specie increase, $2,620,300; legal tenders decreased, $591.100; deposits increase, $588,700; circulation increase, $53,300. The banks now hold $4,560.925 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

In the OBSERVER of the 28th of July we said: "The unfortunate error of the Clinton convention proceeded from the assumption that the people are fools. That is an idea that largely prevailed among our British masters, until the Revolution of 1776 enlightened them. It is an idea that has come to prevail again in this country as the apparent long-suffering of the people has seemed to the beneficiaries of their suffering to justifiy it. It is distinctly an aristocratic and a despotic idea, which has grown up in the minds of the plutocrats whom our bad laws have created. * * The Democratic party appeals to the people. 'Let us' in the words of its great leader, 'let us tell the people, plainly and honestly, what we believe and how we propose to serve the interest of the entire country, and let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.'"

In the OBSERVER of the 4th of August we said: "It is the people's votes we seek. It is the people's reason we must convince. The people are not fools. They can be convinced by reasonable reason, but not by the illogic of a double-thinking party that proclaims with one voice that it is the party of the Constitution, and with another that it will destroy the Constitution."

The result of the election, fought as it was upon principle against the combined forces of Bureaucracy and Plutocracy, justifies in a striking degree the trust that students of the political situation had come to repose in the people.

Says the New York *World:*

"The people are pretty sure to be right upon every great question as soon as they understand it, and their understanding is quick and clear. The lesson of the campaign is that a political party's surest way to succeed is to take the right side of public questions and to make its appeal to the popular sense of right and justice."

See, also, Mr. Cleveland in his Manhattan Club speech, to the same effect now as in his words quoted by us on the 28th of July.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Governor has appointed Col. S. McD. Tate, of Morganton, to be State Treasurer in place of the late Donald W. Bain. Ex-Governor Jarvis was first offered the place.

* * *

Mr. Cleveland left New York on Tuesday for rest in the country and to escape further exhaustion from the calls of office-seekers.

* * *

The Board of Agriculture will meet in Raleigh on the 7th of December; the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College on the 8th, and the North Carolina Board of World's Fair Managers on the 10th.

* * *

"Let the Alliance die," says the Atlanta *Herald* in the article elsewhere quoted, and we cannot but believe that our contemporary is right. The Alliance, though founded for a beneficent purpose, has outlived its usefulness. Paraphrasing the language of the *Herald*, "Let North Carolina wash her hands of everything that could remind her of the institution that cost so much and profited so little, while it came so near endangering our peace and our prosperity."

* * *

The subject of the annexation of Hawaii crops out again. This time the San Francisco *Examiner* has been working up the old familiar statistics about the $110,000,000 of American capital invested there, the smallness of the interests of other nations, and the secret machinations of our own State Department looking to annexation. The usual accompaniment of these outgivings follows as a matter of course: the State Department gives out its positive assurance that the subject has not even been considered by it.

* * *

The Democratic hosts, says a correspondent, gathered by the magic name of Cleveland, organized by the sagacious Whitney, and aided by the tireless and pitiless Gatling guns of the press, have triumphed. The question arises what to do with the victory so as to make it useful and permanent. Popular discussion of this question in the leading Democratic journals cannot but be useful.

"On the one hand it is plain that precipitate and radical tariff reform would be destructive to business, while, on the other, if we wait for a full and carefully considered measure passed by the next Congress it would not have more than six months' trial before there would be a new election (1894) and perhaps a Republican House, which would obstruct any such amendments as might be necessary in order to give a fair trial for tariff reform. I suggest for popular comment this programme:

"First—Let the present Congress, when it meets in December, prepare a bill putting upon the free list a few of those raw materials mostly used in the manufacture of food, clothing and building material; also fuel.

"Second—Upon all articles thus benefitted by the cheapening of raw material lower the duty proportionately, especially upon those used by the poorer classes.

"Third—Let this bill go the Senate and, if passed, then to the President, who, with knowledge of the present temper of the people, will probably sign it,

"Fourth—If the Senate or the President reject it, then call an extra session in March, pass this bill (already perfected) and adjourn.

"Thus a whole year will be gained in taking the first and necessarily experimental step. With the light of a year's experience, then Congress, when it approached a more general bill, would be less liable to make mistakes."

* * *

The Soldiers Home, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, "can receive no more of the veterans now. It has fifty-six inmates at present, and there are ten applications on file, all urgent. So it is beyond question that more room must be provided. Since the opening of the Home, a little more than two years ago, eighty-five veterans have had shelter there. Six have died. While your correspondent was talking with Mr. William C. Stronach about the Home, a sick and needy veteran came up and applied for admission. Christmas is coming and it is hoped that many good things will be sent to Mr. Stronach for the Home. Any kind of provisions, or cloth, or bedding will be useful and will be gratefully received. Your correspondent hopes to see much liberality in this matter and also hopes that the Legislature will give the Home $10,000 a year, as in Virginia, so as to permit another building to be provided and also that the constantly increasing expenses may be met." By all means let the coming Legislature make provision for the Soldiers' Home. It will be an evil day for North Carolina when reverence for the veterans of the Confederate Army begins to wane. With the brightening prospects under Cleveland's administration, the State will no doubt be able to do what it could not afford to do twenty years ago, or even two years ago. Besides, the time is upon us when many of those who were stalwart soldiers thirty years ago are yielding to the infirmities of age; and these will require the help of the State whose history they have glorified, in increasing numbers.

* * *

Governor Holt has offered a reward of $100 for each of the unknown persons concerned in the recent lynching of Carter Burnett, colored, at Oxford. The people of Oxford held a meeting denouncing the lynching and sent the proceedings to the Governor, who has taken the action mentioned. The proclamation, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, "will attract a good deal of attention. It is a long step in the direction of stopping these lynchings. There is no doubt that lynchings injure the reputation of a State. Happily, the average number of them annually in North Carolina does not exceed six."

Mr. Cleveland at the Manhattan Club.

Mr. Cleveland was entertained by the Manhatan Club in New York on Saturday night.

When the health of the President-elect had been enthusiastically toasted, he arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FRIENDS: I can scarcely do more than to assure my fellow-members of the Manhattan Club and their guests in Scriptural phrase that I feel it is good for me to be here. (Cheers.)

This is within a few days of the anniversary of an event which I recall to-night with peculiar gratification.

It was ten years ago immediately after my election as Governor of the State of New York, that a reception similar to this was tendered me by this organization, and then it was that I knew for the first time how genuine and how patriotic was the Democracy of the Manhattan club, and how kind and how friendly its members were to me. (Cheers.)

The recollection of that occasion has awakened within me a lively sense of gratitude and appreciation, which has been ever present with me from that day to this; and as I speak to you my thought is that this new evidence of your hospitality and your kindliness is not only in exact keeping with the disposition of your membership and with the reputation your club has acquired for generosity, but that the time selected is peculiarly fitting and appropriate. On the first occasion you encouraged and reassured me as I began my public career, and now after the lapse of ten years you bid me God speed as I enter upon its last stage. (Cheers.)

All this time I have been a citizen of your State, loyal to her interests, proud of her career and her supremacy. The first kind greeting I received at your hands was extended to me as a citizen of the State of New York. Perhaps you anticipate me when I say that the pleasure of this occasion is largely enhanced by the fact that this courtesy now extended to me I receive from the hands of my fellow-townsmen and from those whom my residence among you has taught me to call my personal friends. (Cheers.)

Since both of these occasions were related to political events and conditions, I cannot help suggesting that these conditions and the currents of political thought have greatly changed since first we met.

The American people have become politically more thoughtful and more watchful than they were ten years ago. (Cries of "good" and cheers.) They are considering now vastly more than they were then political principles and party politics, in distinction to party manipulation and the distribution of rewards for partisan services and activities (cries of bravo and cheers.) This situation is one that ought at once to be recognized and intelligently met by those who are charged with the management of our party organization. (Cheers.)

In the present mood of the people neither the Democratic party nor any other party can gain and keep the support of the majority of our voters by merely promising or distributing personal spoils and favors from partisan supremacy. (Cheers.) They are thinking of principles and politics, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the utmost good faith in the redemption of the pledges to serve them in their collective capacity by the inauguration of wise policies and giving them honest government. (Cheers.)

I would not have this otherwise (loud cheering), for I am willing that the Democratic party shall see that its only hope of successfully meeting the situation is by being absolutely and patriotically true to itself and its profession. (Cries of 'Hear! Hear!" and cheers.) This is a sure guarantee of success, and I know of no other. (Cheers.)

I want to say as a last word that whatever the future may have in store for me, or wherever I may be, I shall always carry with me and cherish a lively and comforting remembrance of the kindness always extended to me by the Manhattan Club. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Piedmont Air Line, having been guaranteed full mail service, will soon begin running a vestibuled limited train leaving New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 4:30 P. M. each day. A deal has been made with the South Carolina Railroad Co., whereby the time to Charleston will be reduced to twenty-five hours, to New Orleans to forty hours, and Memphis the same time.

A complete list of Representatives in Congress elected last week, made up from the returns received by the Democratic National Committee, and compared with those received by the clerk of the House, agrees substantially with the estimate sent out by the Associated Press. It shows that the Democrats have elected 222 members, the Republicans 125, and the Populists 7—giving the Democrats a majority of ninety. If the Democrats carry the election for Congressmen in Rhode Island they will have a majority of ninety-two over all opposition.

The Presidential Vote in North Carolina.

Counties	1888. Cleveland, Dem.	1888. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Weaver, Gideon.
Alm'nce,	1716	1544	1691	1301	337
Alex'r,	943	548	591	420	386
Allg'hny,	687	407	801	349	....
Anson,	2157	1595	1456	522	770
Ashe,	1416	1518	1366	1460	134
Beau'ft,	2033	1833	1865	1612	579
Bertie,	1218	1109	1610	1309	384
Bladen,	1520	1375	1228	1205	321
Brun'k,	1023	965	755	446	685
Bun'be,	2956	2873	3588	3125	....
Burke,	1249	1162	1410	1098	232
Cab'rs	1659	933	1419	679	819
Caldwell	1258	723	1172	614	293
Camden,	588	614	....	....	....
Cart'rt,	1082	714	1213	613	212
Caswell,	1351	1627	913	1522	453
Catawba	2349	765	1711	705	893
Chath'm	2581	2027	1567	727	2035
Che'kee,	673	888	702	835	50
Chowan,	738	808	679	882	80
Clay,	401	290	383	263	80
Cleve'd,	2264	762	1788	722	960
Colum's,	2078	893	1592	813	635
Craven,	1359	2618	1483	1663	291
Cumb'd,	2523	2028	2178	1333	1363
Curr'tk,	1001	461	834	402	114
Dare,	321	337	335	356	....
David'n,	2023	2346	1928	1835	427
Davie,	1008	1199	738	1073	231
Duplin,	2209	1135	....	....	....
Durh'm,	1835	1618	1490	1264	667
Edg'cbe,	1331	2542	1902	986	613
Forsyth,	2238	2613	2880	2447	469
Franklin	2218	2019	1740	993	1380
Gaston,	1589	1260	1616	1173	380
Gates,	1146	808	942	575	356
Graham,	284	195	335	237	6
Gra'ville	2399	2625	1405	1632	490
Greene,	994	1078	1006	562	255
Guilford	2462	2721	2773	2532	415
Halifax,	2488	2867	3079	1376	459
Harnett,	1468	1100	1222	680	635
Haywo'd	1328	991	1320	788	30
Hend'n,	915	1297	835	1197	82
Hertf'rd	1107	1055	710	843	139
Hyde,	843	771	....	....	....
Iredell,	2720	1894	2312	1524	614
Jackson,	902	612	977	575	171
Johnst'n	2992	2129	3136	1036	521
Jones,	706	613	670	307	331
Lenoir,	1598	1427	1387	957	448
Lincoln,	1205	922	976	607	447
Macon,	805	754	860	560	178
Madison	1158	1901	1118	1718	118
Martin,	1663	1308	1454	1091	281
McDow'l	1002	874	1053	726	63
Meck'g,	4206	3253	3881	1933	534
Mitchell,	679	1586	714	1327	38
Mont'gy,	992	1207	1011	839	212
Moore,	1955	1826	1674	1460	726
Nash,	2181	1719	977	476	1332
N. Han.	1870	2856	2408	1500	38
N'thp'n,	1684	1996	165	1306	457
Onslow,	1177	453	1137	379	436
Orange,	1613	1299	1117	936	770
Pamlico,	730	605	502	471	347
Pasq'tk,	826	1221	801	1244	224
Pender,	725	758	872	960	137
Perq'ns,	783	986	490	840	292
Person,	1349	1292	1261	1400	335
Pitt,	2569	2358	2051	1201	1398
Polk,	436	418	511	566	3
Rand'ph	2121	2339	2077	1883	552
Richm'd	1729	1743	1700	1122	462
Robeson	2879	1970	2312	1117	842
Rock'm	2351	2176	1784	1961	853
Rowan,	2732	1274	2303	876	794
Ruth'd,	1678	1669	1794	1452	256
Sampson	2390	1608	1299	1235	1619
Stanly,	1021	776	1053	323	221
Stokes,	1442	1363	1217	1610	215
Surry,	1672	1611	1974	1740	63
Swain,	527	453	558	403	217
Transyl'a	523	565	....	....	....
Tyrrell,	472	374	242	295	246
Union,	2067	879	1798	573	828
Vance,	1385	1929	908	1340	809
Wake,	4511	5029	3724	1987	2819
Warren,	549	879	737	1474	861
Wash'n,	775	1051	533	492	283
Watauga,	908	976	....	....	....
Wayne,	2748	2629	2261	1645	856
Wilkes,	1691	2292	1770	1895	127
Wilson,	2130	1580	2100	497	1050
Yadkin,	1065	1431	1046	1219	165
Yancey,	929	805	927	651	143
Total,	147902	134784	000000	000000	000000
Maj.	13118	.....	000000	000000	000000
Per ct.,	51.82	47.22	00.00	00.00	00.00
Scattering,		2,787			
Whole vote,		285,512			

The scattering vote in 1888 for President was 2,789 for Fisk, Prohibionist, and 47 for Streeter, United Labor.

The vote for Governor was; D. G. Fowle, Dem., 145,925; A. H. Dockery, Rep., 133,475. Majority for Fowle, 12,450.

The returns in the above table for 1888 are not full for Bertie, Pender, Sampson and Warren, the total vote of the State aggregating about 287,500. Since that election large numbers of voters have moved out of the State, reducing the Republican strength in the heavy negro counties.

North Carolina will only have a third of the space asked for at the Fair, says the Wilmington *Messenger*. The amount applied for was about 20,000 square feet. All that could have been filled. The authorities decided that they could allow only some 7,000 feet. Therefore the exhibits will have to be very compact. They will be so and besides the very choicest only will be used. Each department will be complete; it will show the very best, and with each department will be a special descriptive pamphlet. In the department of mines and mining 5,000 square feet of space was asked for, but only 1,655 is allowed. Only the highest grade specimens will be shown. The exhibits which this State will make in the department of fish and fisheries will be remarkably fine. A monograph on that subject has been prepared by Dr. Hugh M. Smith and Mr. Steven G. Worth. This will be handsomely illustrated. No less than 10,275 people are employed in the fisheries, and the capital in vessels, nets, boats, etc., is $1,243,000. The products of the fisheries weighed 56,000,000 pounds and their value to the fishermen was $1,057,000. The shore enterprises dependent on the fisheries, such as oyster canneries, fertilizer factories, etc., yielded $1,123,000 to the sellers, Secretary Bruner, speaking of the thoroughness of the exhibits, said they would be so complete that no one need turn on the heel to get all the information necessary.

The Treasury Department has been advised by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service that the cholera infection is liable to be communicated by personal and household effects which do not arrive with the owners, but are consigned to them from abroad. Acting Secretary Spaulding has therefore instructed the customs officers that such effects, arriving at any port in the United States from a country in which cholera has existed at any time during the past calendar year, shall not be permitted to pass the customs office until they have been thoroughly disinfected by one of the processes prescribed by the Marine Hospital Service. The disinfection is to be made at the expense of the owner or consignee of the effects.

Secretary Charles Foster desires to have it understood that he has never made the remark attributed to him by the United Press, that "there will be a deficiency of revenues this year and probably a larger one next year." The Secretary says he has carefully avoided discussion of this question, but he is willing to be put on record as saying there will be no deficiency this fiscal year.

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CURES DISEASE Electropoise TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

IS a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see it or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.

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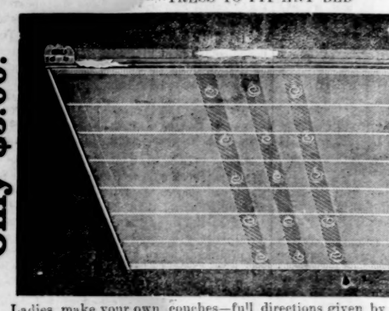
Prices Cut all to Pieces!

—TO MAKE ROOM TO DISPLAY MY—

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED



Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c.; a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th Century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.98; just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

ACROSS THE STREET FROM WILLIAMS HALL, HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

—DO ALL KINDS OF—

REPAIR WORK,

—AND CARRY A FULL STOCK OF—

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

11—24—92

A Perfect Chicago Market

IN FAYETTEVILLE!

The Finest Meats an Experienced man can select and Cash can buy, a First-Class Cutter with years experience in Richmond (the leading market in the South), a house perfectly fly-proof, Marble Counter and Scales, and in fact just the most complete market in the State.

At the following first-class grocery stores you will find the City Meat Market's make of Tenderloin Pork Sausage, which surpasses any Sausage ever placed on this market:

R. M. PRIOR, W. W. COLE, ARCHIE McMILLAN, A. S. HUSKE and A. GARRASON.

For the convenience of my down-town customers I have placed an order box in the old Telephone Exchange office. Any order left there will receive prompt attention. Those who have entrusted their orders with me thus far know that for promptness and selected meats I cant be beat.

JOHN GARRASON.

11—3, 92—tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Eea Hill township in said county, containing about 300 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.

ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.

Oct 20, 1892—ts

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of

HAIR BRUSHES,

Tooth Brushes,

SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf N. INGRAM.

—THE—

Bank ; of ; Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS

SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

C

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square of inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. FULLER—Lost.
CAROLINA MACHINE COMPANY.
JOHN WEDDERBURN—Patents.
JOHN WEDDERBURN—Pensions.
W. B. LAFAR—Prices all Cut to Pieces.

Look out for the Comet.

Some Reading Clerk.

We are requested to announce the candidacy for House Reading Clerk of Mr. H. A. Latham, of Washington. Mr. Latham was unanimously elected last session and is believed to have given entire satisfaction.

Kyle—Haigh.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Edwin Dewees Kyle and Miss Annie Wingate Haigh. The ceremony will take place at St. John's Church this city at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, November the 30th.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-day is set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina as a day of Thanksgiving. Let it be so, for we have a great deal to be thankful for.

There will be service in all the churches to day except the Presbyterian, the congregation of which will worship in the Methodist Church.

A Fayetteville Boy to be Married.

Mr. Jno. T. McKay left here yesterday for Danville, Va., where he goes to attend the marriage of his son, Mr. W. H. McKay to Miss Emma McDonald, of that city. Mr. McKay carried with him from people in this city many presents for the happy pair. We wish them much success.

Mr. McKay is one of the OBSERVER'S excellent staff.

Painful Accident to Col. Green.

Our readers will join us in the regret we feel at the accident which befel Hon W. J. Green last Thursday. He was returning in his carriage to his home at Tokay with his wife when the horses took fright and ran away, throwing all the occupants of the carriage out. Mrs. Green fortunately escaped with slight bruises, but Col Green fared worse, his injuries, though not of a serious nature, being severe enough to lay him up and put him on crutches for a few days.

Cumberland Fair.

The Thirtieth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Association, held last week, was a great success. There was a greater number of persons passing the turnstiles on Thursday than ever before on a single day.

To Mr. Walter Watson, the President, who has been so largely instrumental in bringing about this state of affairs, we are indebted for the list, elsewhere printed, of so many of the premiums as had been awarded up to last night.

How is This for Fayetteville.

At a meeting of the Cumberland County Board of Health, the report of the Superintendent of Health, Dr. J. H. Marsh, showed that the average mortality rate for Fayetteville for the year ending November 1st, 1892, was about 6¾ per month, whereas the report for the preceding year was 9 2-5 per month, showing the mortality rate for the past year to be 20 per cent. less than the year previous. During the past year auxiliary Boards of Health have been organized at Hope Mills, Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills, which have shown good work; and there has been no epidemic of contagious disease at either of those places during the year. Dr. J. H. Marsh was unanimously re-elected Superintendent of Health for the next two years.

Alice Berlew.

The following is an account of the famous horse Alice Berlew which won the premium prize at the Cumberland Fair for trotting and which has not lost a race in the State:

In the fall of 1888, a gentleman of Union Springs, N. Y., purchased for Capt. B. P. Williamson, with some other stock, the beautiful little mare whose name heads this article. She came here low in flesh, with long hair, but bright and cunning in her ways, showing good life and a trotter always, in the lot, on the road, or on the track. She constantly improved from year to year, and is believed by many who have seen her in her work, to be the fastest trotting horse of her age in the State. She was bred in another State, it is true, but she was raised in this State, coming here at six months old. And, better still, she was educated here by a North Carolinian, Mr. J. F. Scott, who took her in hand when she was a yearling, and when he was scarcely twenty-one years old, and had her in charge until the 18th of May last, when she became the property, by purchase, of Mr. L. Banks Holt, of "Alamance Farm," at Graham. She was driven a winner by Mr. Scott in the 2:37 class at the Raleigh races August 18th. It is believed by many that on a good mile track she can trot miles close to 2:25. Mr. Holt is abundantly able to breed and own the very best of stock, and he is determined to have that kind. He is a genial, liberal-hearted gentleman, and all lovers of good stock wish him success.

The following gentlemen made pleasant calls at the OBSERVER office the past week; Justice Jas. C. MacRae, of N. C. Supreme Court; Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt. of Charlotte's Graded Schools; Mr. Wm. Prior, who for months past has been managing extensive milling interests in Georgia; Col. Thos. H. Sutton, of Winston-Salem.

The Fair Ball.

A large and brilliant company gathered in Williams Hall Friday evening, where that which is to many the most delightful feature of the Fair, the annual and ever charming Fair Ball, ended one of the most pleasant Fair weeks Fayetteville has ever known. Besides our own young ladies, there were many charming belles from abroad, and their beaux were as gallant as their partners were fair, which is saying a very great deal. The managers carried out the arrangements perfectly, there being splendid order and decorum. A very pleasant thing was that the strangers pronounced it one of the most enjoyable balls they ever attended. The following is a list of couples present:

Miss Minnie Giles, Wilmington, yellow silk, diamonds, with J. A. Moore.
Miss Mattie Lee, Goldsboro, white silk, pearls, with A. J. Pemberton.
Miss Minnie Bryan, New Berne, green silk with black lace and jet trimmings, with J. R. Williams.
Miss Fan Armistead Burwell, Charlotte, white satin duchess lace, with George B. Underwood.
Miss Sophia Jones, New Berne, with G. C. Southerland.
Miss Sue Borden, Goldsboro, white brocade silk, pearls, with A. S. Wightman.
Miss Hester Calvert, black net, jet trimmings, pearls, with H. J. Marsh.
Mrs. Isaac Bates, Wilmington, pink velvet, pearls, with W. F. Leak.
Miss Catharine McMackin, Raleigh, mauve net lace, gold ornaments, with C. H. Haigh.
Miss Katharine Badger, Raleigh, pink crepe de chene, diamonds, with C. F. McRae.
Miss Maine Southerland, Wilmington, blue figured silk, diamonds, with T. M. Turrentine.
Miss Winnie Faison, Faison's, china silk, diamonds, with Mr. Foulkes.
Miss Carrie Maffitt, Wilmington, yellow crepe de chene, diamonds and topaz, with H. D. Robinson, of Florida.
Miss Margaret Hinsdale, Raleigh, white silk, with Alexander Stronach, Raleigh.
Miss Mamie Haigh, blue silk, with Leighton Huske.
Miss Beck Haigh, pink silk, with H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Laura B. Glover, orange crepon, garnets, with Jno. Underwood.
Miss Laura Kyle, yellow silk, natural flowers, with A. W. Faulkner.
Miss Laura M. Banks, while crepon, crysanthemums, with J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Annie W. Haigh, white silk, with James Kyle.
Miss Birdie Brady, with W. H. Kyle.
Miss Marion Mallett, pink mull, pansies, with W. H. Slocomb.
Miss Nellie Haigh, white silk, with J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Maggie W. Mallett, with F. B. Kyle.
Miss Eliza Williams, pink silk, natural flowers, with Mr. Hill, of Faison.
Miss Bert Watson, white china silk, crepe de chene trimmings, white flowers, with R. B. Collins.
Miss Bert McDuffie, yellow pean de soit, point lace, pearls, with W. M. Glover.
Miss Annie Covington, white silk, diamonds, with J. B. Underwood, Jr.
Miss Dora Hawley, canary satin lace over dress, chrysanthemums, with J. H. Robinson, Jr.
Miss Ruth Smith, cream white silk, crystal fringe trimmings, diamonds, with F. W. Thornton, Jr.
Miss Georgie B. Worth, gray crepe de chene, natural flowers, with C. B. Ledbetter.
Miss Mary S. McRae, red silk, with Marsden Haigh.
Miss Laura C. Pemberton, white silk bengaline, diamonds, with J. B. Williams, Jr.
Miss Daisy Winston, Lexington, Ky., white silk. diamonds, with C. J. MacHenry, Richmond, Va.

Horrible Accident.

Passenger train No. 1 bound for Wilmington, which left here Thursday night about 8 o'clock, ran over and killed a man at Gillespie street crossing, named John McNeill, of Hope Mills. It is thought the unfortunate man was attempting to board the train when he met his terrible death. The baggage car ran over his body almost cutting it in two and otherwise horribly mangling him. The following is the testimony of Capt. Alex. Campbell at the coroner's inquest.

"The first thing that I noticed was the stopping of the train. I heard a man holloa: 'O Lordy!' The train then stopped. I felt the front of the baggage car as it ran over something. I went out and took a man from under the baggage car. I think only the front trucks ran over his body. He was lying across the track with his legs under the cars. I noticed several persons standing near the train when it stopped. Capt. Dave Jones said the engine did not pass over the man's body, the plow of the engine being only three inches from the track."

The jury rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jury of inquest after viewing the body and hearing the evidence find that the deceased John McNeill came to his death on the 17th day of November 1892, from being accidentally injured by a train on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. W. B. LaFar, foreman, R. L. Truelove, J. H. Benton, Julius McLeod, R. M. Prior, J. T. Winburn.

The Girdler is at work

And our shade and forest trees are being injured and will be destroyed if it is permited to continue its work unmolested, says a scientific friend. Its ravages have largely increased this year in this vicinity and "the great crop of North Carolina," the persimmon, or the Amexia, (as Desoto called it on tasting its luscious fruit) will no longer be the boast and the resource of the hungry darkey, the sly old 'possum or the ring tailed coon. The learned Professor of Entomology in Carnell University, Mr. J. H. Comstock, says the scientific name of the insect that is strewing the grouud with the small branches of the persimmon, elm, hickory, and other trees and commonly called the Girdler is *Oncider es cingulatusa*, a well known pest widely distributed over the country. Its habits are very interesting. It lays its eggs in small branches and as the Larvæ thrive best in dead wood, the female girdles the branch in which she has deposited the eggs, and cuts so deep that either the branch falls from its own weight, or is broken off by the first wind. The mischief that this bug has done this season is so great as to demand attention of all persons interested in protecting their fruit or forest trees. This is necessary before the new-hatched insects leave the branches. This they will do next summer about the last of July or in August. If the teachers in our schools will call the attention of the scholars to it they will readily learn to pick up the branches and throw them in the street where they will be destroyed by the passing teams. Such precauti on is necessary if we would protect the shade trees that have so much to do with the health and comfort of our city.

RACES AT CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The races which took place at the Fair Grounds Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week were a great success. The purses offered were large, and consequently a great many very fine horses entered. They were decidedly the best races which have ever taken place in this State. Mr. G. A. Burns, Manager of the races, deserves a great deal of credit for the splendid manner in which they were carried out, and the judges for the fairness they displayed. Below we give the races:

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16th.

First Race—Best two heats in three, Cumberland horses. Purse $35.

Charlie Golddust, J. A. Burns, owner, won two first heats.

Flashwood, W. C. Fields, 2nd in 1st heat.

Jack Golddust, 2nd in 2nd heat.

Third Race—Two-year-olds, best 2 in 3. Purse $100.

Clandon 2nd in 1st heat, 1st in 2nd and 3rd heats.

Maggie Cameron, A. Merrifield, 1st in 1st heat, 2nd in 2nd and 3rd heats.

Escurial, J. H. Hardin, 3rd, three heats.

Sally Spokes, A. C. Weatherly, shut out 1st heat.

Time, Clandon 2.52 third heat.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17th.

First Race—Free for all—3 best in 5. Purse $300.

Alice Berlew won 3 straight heats.

McAlister, S. B. Nelson, 3rd 3 heats.

Mary S. Spellman, M. H. White, 2nd 3 heats.

Norline, J. H. Hardin, distanced.

Second Race—Running, best 2 in 3. Purse $150.

Castile, M. H. White, 1st 2 heats.

Prince Charles, B. Ludwick, 2nd.

Little Finny, distanced.

Third Race—Trotting, best three in five. Purse $65.

Uncas, J. H. Hardin, 3 straight heats.

Cock Robbin, S. D. Black, 2nd.

Gab, J. A. Burns, 3rd.

Best time, 2.51.

Fourth Race—Declared off.

FRIDAY 18th.

1st Race, Merchants and Busines men's stake. Purse $662,50.

Miss Nelson, S. B. Nelson, 1st and 2nd heats.

Bay Charlie, J. H. Hardin, 2nd in 1st heat.

Tony F., M. H. White, 3rd in 1st heat.

Second heat same as first.

Third heat Bay Charlie, 1st, Miss Nelson, 2nd, Tony F. 3rd.

Fourth heat, Bay Charlie 1st, Miss Nelson 2nd, Tony F. 3rd.

Fifth heat, Tony F. 1st, Bay Charlie 2nd, Miss Nelson 3rd.

Sixth heat, Miss Nelson 1st, Bay Charlie 2nd, Tony F. 3rd.

Second Race—Running. Purse $100.

Castile, M. H. White, 2nd.

Prince Charles, B. Ludwick, 3rd.

Lula, C. F. Joyce, 4th.

Hal Pope, T. L. Emry, 1st.

Third Race—Trotting. Best 3 in 5. Purse $65.

Sligo, S. B. Nelson, 1st 2 heats.

Uncas, J. H. Hardin, 4th in 1st heat.

Lula Wilkes, 2nd in 1st heat.

Cock Robbin, S. D. Black, 3rd in 1st heat.

2nd heat, Sligo 1st, Cock Robbin 2nd.

Lula Wilkes 3rd, Uncas 4th. Best time 2.33.

3rd heat, Lula Wilkes, 1st, Cock Robbin 2nd, Uncas 3rd, Sligo 4th.

Fourth heat, Sligo 1st, Cock Robbin 2nd, Lula Wilkes 3rd, Uncas 4th. Best time 2.45.

The Right Kind of a Club.

There is no agency in a political campaign more effective than a well organized club. But no matter how well organized, if it be organized, it must *face the right way*—that is to say it must advocate the candidates nominated by the party it professes to represent and not propagate documents advocating one set of that party's candidates and opposing another set. If must above all things see to it, first and foremost, that its official organ or organs give the people an opportunity to read and ponder the doctrines of its party as regularly and authoritatively put forth, called the platform, instead of withholding that platform from them and substituting the doctrines advocated by the party opposed to the party which it professes to represent. By such a course it not only entitles itself to be called loyal and patriotic but it avoids the stigma of being justly called otherwise.

Such was the kind of club our former townsman, Col. Thos. H. Sutton, was running up in Salem during the recent momentous campaign, which, instead of gasping out its life so feebly that people forget that it ever lived, turns itself into a permanent organization for the enlightenment of the people. This it can do because the principles it advocated during the campaign *have won*.

Here is what the Winston *Daily Sentinel* has to say about it:

The Salem Cleveland Club was a splendid worker during the recent campaign, and through its efforts much good was accomplished for the Democratic party in Forsyth.

The officers and members of the club realized that fact and in order to keep up the good work, decided to organize permanently, which was done at a meeting last night by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas H. Sutton; Vice-President, Geo. A. Coozer; Secetary, Geo. Keehln.

The club decided to rent rooms and have them handsomely fitted up for regular meetings which will be held monthly if not oftener.

At the meeting last night the club showed its appreciation of the splendid and successful leadership of President Sutton, by presenting him with a beautiful silver tea service. The presentation was made by C. E. Christ in a short but appropriate speech. President Sutton responded returning his thanks for the kind donation.

Now let the reader turn to the table of the Presidential vote in this State in 1888 and in 1892, and he will find the following entry for Col. Sutton's county:

Forsyth, 1888: Cleveland 2238, Harrison 2613. Majority for Harrison 375. 1892: Cleveland 2880, Harrison 2447, Weaver 469. Majority for the anti-Cleveland forces 36. A gain for Cleveland over the combined opposition of 339.

Then let the reader run his eye up and down the column and he will be able to learn a lot of things useful to be noted in behalf of the Democratic party. See, for example, how the heavy negro counties of New Hanover, Halifax and Edgecombe have turned over to Cleveland, and left Weaver in the lurch.

There is nothing like advocating the candidates of *your own party*, if you want them to get the votes.

People and their Movements.

Mr. R. L. Holmes, Wilmington, spent Sunday in this city.

Miss Ila Harrington is visiting Miss Bertie Cole on Haymount.

Mr. Ed. Overbaugh spent several pleasant days with his old friends last week.

His many friends were glad to see Col. T. H. Sutton, of Winston, in town this week.

Mrs. Amelia Lawrason, of Fayetteville, is on a visit to Mrs. Dr. T. S. Powell, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. G. W. Williams and his son, Mr. J. R. Williams, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. Geo. Hall, whose saw mill at Ivanhoe was recently destroyed by fire, has returned with his family to this city.

Mr. T. F. Moore, after spending several weeks in this city, left Tuesday to make a business tour of the Southern States.

Mr. John Y. MacRae, the popular druggist of Raleigh, and who is an old Fayetteville boy, was a marshal at the Fair.

Messrs Marsden Haigh and Goelet Myrover, who have been quite sick for days past are convalescent, much to the joy of their friends.

Mr. Wm. L. Steele, of Rockingham, was among the visitors to the Fair last week. Mr. Steele has not missed a fair since he was a small boy.

Mrs. Fuller, of Durham, is in the city on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Huske. Mrs. McGary, of Durham, is visiting Mrs. M. B. Whitehead.

The following are the lawyers from abroad attending court here this week: Messrs. J. W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, J. D. Shaw, Jr., and Walter McNeill, Laurinburg; T. R. Cooper, Clinton; Judge Strong, Raleigh.

Col. Gardner, Mr. R. J. Latta, Capt. Holcombe, Paul Smith and Frederick Hale, the corps of Engineers who have been making a preliminary survey for a road from Asheboro to Winston for the Atlantic Coast Line, returned to this city last week.

Messrs. S. R. Surles, Little River; Haywood Fisher, Cedar Creek; Jno. L. Smith, Brunt; and L. D. Cavaness, Sherwood, made pleasant calls at the OBSERVER office the past week. We were pained to see Mr. Cavaness, who was stricken some months ago with paralysis, still such a sufferer.

Report of the Grand Jury, Nov. Term. 1892.

The Grand Jury would respectfully submit the following report, to-wit:

THE POOR HOUSE.

A committee of five was appointed to visit this institution, and it affords us pleasure to report the inmates of the poor house are comfortably provided for, and are healthy and cheerful. We would, however, offer a suggestion looking to the moral and spiritual improvement of these poor people. Their physical infirmity renders it impossible for them to attend Divine Worship at any of the churches in their section of country, and the Grand Jury would recommend that the proper persons to attend to the matter be authorized to erect or cause to be erected a suitable house of worship upon the premises and to arrange with the various churches of Fayetteville and vicinity to supply said place of worship with a preacher at least once a month.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The Grand Jury would most heartily endorse the recommendations of the Grand Jury at the last term of the Court with reference to the improvements of the Court House. It is indeed important that these improvements be made. "Our present building does not by any means meet the requirements."

THE JAIL.

The Grand Jury in a body visited the Jail, and after a careful examination would respectfully report that the Jail is in a cleanly and healthy condition, and that the law with reference to the manner in which it should be kept, and as to the provisions which should be made for the safe and comfortable keeping of the premises has been complied with.

THE REGISTER AND CLERK'S OFFICES.

We find that the Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Court take special pride in their respective offices, and that their Books and Records are neatly and accurately kept.

Respectfully submitted,
S. C. RANKIN,
Foreman.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

By the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association at the 30th Annual Fair at Fayetteville, N C, Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

FANCY NEEDLE WORK, EMBROIDERY, ETC.

Mrs. R. C. Freeman, Goldsboro, best French embroidery,	$2.00
Miss Mary E. Johnston best American embroidery,	2.00
Mrs. S. G. Ayer best silk embroidery,	2.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best linen embroidery,	2.00
Mrs. W. B. Draughon knit lace,	1.00
Miss Annie Ray best Spanish lace,	1.00
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy best darned net,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best tatting,	1.00
Mrs. H. A. London best etching,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best plain sewing,	1.00
do do best embro'd tidy,	1.00
do do best crocheted tidy,	1.00
Miss Jessie Newlin best embroidered lambrequin,	1.00
Mrs. C. D. Sedberry best initial letter,	2.00
Mrs. J. H. Harris best afghan,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best feather edge lace,	1.00
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy best lace work,	1.00
do do best embroidered pin cushion,	1.00
Miss Nannie McGilvary best rick rack	1.00
do do best crochet sack,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best pillow sham,	1.00
J. M. Lamb best shell work.	1.00
Mrs. C. D. Sedberry best infant's dress	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best table scarf,	1.00
Mrs. T. M. Hunter best table cover,	1.00
Mrs. Bethea best piano covor,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best sofa pillow,	1.00
Miss Alice Campbell best aresene embroidery,	1.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman best splasher,	1.00
Miss Virginia McDougald best table mats,	1.00
Miss Annie Ray best tray cover,	1.00
Mrs. H. A. London best doilies,	1.00
Miss Alice Campbell best toilet mats,	1.00
Miss Maggie Ellison best knitted infant's sacks,	1.00
do do best crocheted infant's sacks,	1.00
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy best infant's silk quilt,	1.00
W. H. H. Wade best dressed sheep skin,	1.00
Miss Kate E. Davis best feather work,	1.00
Miss Ella McIver best mantle scarf,	1.00
Miss Jane Pemberton best doll's quilt,	.50
Miss Alice Mitchell best worsted quilt, by a little boy 9 years old,	.50
Mrs. W. A. McGuire best slumber robe,	.50
Mrs. Eliza Robeson, 83 years old, calico quilt,	.75
Miss Nannie Alexander, 14 years old, silk quilt,	.50
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy best display in this department,	5.00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman second best display in this department,	3.00

FLORAL HALL HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

J W Perry, best piece woolen jeans,	2.00
do do do shaker flannel,	1.00
do do do knitting yarn,	dip.
Miss Fatima O'Hanlon, best rag carpet,	1.00
Mrs G W Lawrence, best hearth rug,	1.00
J W Perry, best wool coverlet,	1.00
Mrs R C Freeman, best crocheted counterpain,	1.00
Miss Emma Belle Williams, best silk quilt,	2.00
Miss Alice Hawley, best crazy quilt,	2.00
Miss Kate Mitchell, worsted quilt,	1.00
Mrs D G McRae, 2nd best worsted quilt,	.50
Miss Mary Johnstor, calico quilt,	1.00
Miss Emma Thames, cotton sacks,	.50
Mrs W H H Wade, pair blankets,	2.00
Mrs R C Freeman, hand made suit clothes,	2.00
Mrs R C Freeman, embroidered slippers,	1.00
Mrs D McK Braddy, knit slippers,	1.00
Mrs R C Freeman, gent's dress shirt,	1.00
Miss Mamie Alexander, 2nd best silk quilt,	.50

DECORATIVE ART.

Miss Ina Kinsey, oil-painting, fruits,	2.00
Miss Hattie Moore, oil-painting, flowers—Walter Watson's premium of	2.50
Miss Douglas Evans, oil-painting, landscape,	2.00
Miss Hattie Moore, oil-painting, figure—Walter Watson' premium,	2.50
Mrs J A Hodges, oil-painting,	2.00
Miss Belle McIver, painting mineral colors	2 00
Mrs John W Worth, painting on glass,	1.00
Mrs J J Jackson, painting on velvet,	1 00
Mrs J A Hodges, pastelle painting,	1.00
do do crayon,	1.00
Miss Maggie Pemberton, tapestry painting,	1.00
Miss Hattie Moore, painted screen,	1.00

FLOWERS, GROWING PLANTS, ETC.

J M Lamb, collection growing plants,	10.00
Miss Mary E Johnston, artificial flowers,	3.00
Mrs S J Salms, best collection chrysanthemums,	10.00
Miss Rosa McLean, second best,	5.00
Miss Maggie Ellison, third best,	2.00
J M Lamb, cut flowers,	3.00
Miss Maggie Gilmore, cut flowers,	1.00
Miss Nellie Coleman, cut flowers,	1.00

PANTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES.

Mrs A A McKethan, best loaf bread,	2.00
Mrs Geo Brandt, 2nd do do	1.00
Mrs M J Pemberton, best biscuit,	1.00
Mrs D N McLean, 2nd do do	50
Mrs W W Cole, best corn bread,	1.50
do do best light rolls,	2.00
Miss Janet Whitehead, second best light rolls,	1.00
Mrs J M Martin, cooked ham,	2.00
Mrs H N Bizzle, lard,	1.00
Mrs M. N. Brower, 5 lbs butter,	2.00
Mrs M O'Hanlon, 2nd best butter,	1.00
J C Geddie, best lot hams,	2.50
Mrs E H Evans, 2nd best hams,	2,00
Miss Fannie Strange, home made candy,	diploma
Mrs W W Cole best display cakes,	5.00
Miss Annie Gaster, best poundcake,	5 00
Miss Maggie Pemberton, iced ornamented cake,	2.00
Mrs. D. N. McLean best honey,	1.00
Mrs. H. N. Bizzle dried apples,	1.00
do do dried peaches,	1.00
Miss Nellie Coleman dried pears,	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Fields, dried figs,	1.00
J. M. Perry dried cherries,	dip.
Mrs. J. M. Martin peaches in glass,	1.00
Mrs. J. A. Lambeth strawberries,	1.00
Mrs. J. A. McPherson best pears,	1.00
Miss Ila Harrington sample jelly,	1.00
Miss M. E. Ellison preserved peaches,	1.00
Mrs. J. A. Hodges preserved pears,	1.00
Mrs. J. M. Martin tomato catsup,	1.00
Miss Annie Ray sour pickles,	1.00
Mrs. S. G. Ayer second best,	1.00
Mrs. Robt. Strange sweet pickles	1.00
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy second best,	1.00
Mrs. C. D. Sedberry greatest variety of pickles,	5.00
Mrs. H. N. Bizzle best home-made soap,	1.00
Mrs. J. M. Martin largest and most meritorious exhbit in this dep't,	10.00
Mrs. H. N. Bizzle second largest,	7.50
Miss Emma Thames third largest,	5.00
Mrs. S. G. Ayer 52 entries p. and d. supplies,	1.00
Mrs. S. G. Ayer 35 entries p. and d. supplies,	1.00
Mrs. D. McK. Braddy 59 entries p. and d. supplies,	1.00

(To be Continued.)

Cotton Futures.

Saturday's New York *Chronicle* thus reports the statistical position of Cotton futures:

Visible supply, 3,777,068 bales, 3,386,168 bales of which are American, crop in sight, 2,862,207 bales; come in sight during the week 328,649 bales; plantation deliveries 262,832 bales—against 3,841,032 visible suppiy and 3,446,832 American crop in sight, last year. The Liverpool market opened at last night's prices. But our cables advise that as a result of the execution of large Southern orders to buy prices had advanced before the close from 7-64 to 8-64d. Naturally the advance in Liverpool, in view of the weak closing of American markets yesterday, was a startling surprise to the trade, and our market opened wild. January contracts sold simultaneously in different parts of the ring at prices ranging from 9.28c. to 9.35c. On the opening March contracts sold as high as 9.69c., an advance of forty-four points from last evening's close. Telegraphic communication with the South was very slow and difficult, however, but as soon as any orders could be got through the market commenced to decline. Enormous selling orders were executed during the entire day for Southern account and prices gradually receded, closing almost at the lowest of the day. At the finish January contracts sold at 9.27c. and March at 9.54., an extreme loss of fifteen points from the highest figures touched on the opening. There was no trading after the close, as it has been officially prohibited by the Exchange and severe penalties imposed for any infraction of the rule.

Revising the Pension List.

N. Y. World.]

The demagogues who have for years been heaping up pensions as bribes for votes, and the rapacious claim agents who have made fortunes for themselves by working upon the cupidity of others, are naturally up in arms at the *World's* demand for a revision of the pension list.

Prudent statesmen of both parties and the deserving old soldiers agree, however, that something must be done not only to check the unnatural growth of the pension list but to cut down its enormous exactions.

The list needs to be made a roll of honor. The Treasury needs to be saved from bankruptcy.

A pension roll of a million names twenty-seven years after the close of the war is self-evidently swollen by fraud and increased by non-desert.

To tax this country $200,000,000 a year for pensions is to impose an unjustifiable burden upon the people and to render peace more costly than war.

It is notorious that the object of the present Pension Commissioner and his immediate predecessor has been to swell the list at the greatest possible speed for the benefit of the Republican party. "God help the surplus!" cried Tanner. Raum's boast has been that he would grant 350,000 new pensions in a year. There can be neither honesty nor justice in such an administration of the office.

Justice alike to deserving veterans and to the taxpayers requires that the pension list be carefully scrutinized and purged of fraud and unworthiness. A commission might be appointed for each State or agency to take proof as to every name added within the past ten years. Some means must be adopted to correct an abuse of the noble sentiment of patriotism which has become intolerable.

EUROPEAN NEWS ITEMS.

A Rome correspondent says that the Pope has approved of the bill which the German Centrists are preparing to introduce in the Reichstag for the establishment of a tribunal of arbitration for disarmament, under the presidency of the Pope.

A sensation, says a Berlin telegram, has been caused by the abrupt departure of the King of Saxony from Potsdam, where he was visiting Emperor William. Report is circulated that the Emperor and the King had quarrelled over the army measure. Some sudden rupture did undoubtedly occur between the sovereigns, but as the Government of Saxony some time ago assented to the military reorganization the rupture could not have happened over the army bills. Members of the diplomatic circle credit another report which has it that the difference arose over the Emperor's proposing to prosecute Prince Bismarck, whose latest revelations as to how he precipitated the war with France by falsifying the famous Ems dispatch, are felt in official quarters to justify any measure that may be adopted to silence him. The King of Saxony it is said, not only opposed the Prince's proposition, but urged the Emperor to make the first advances towards reconciliation with Bismarck. Whatever occurred, it is a fact that after a private conference which lasted two hours between the monarchs, the King of Saxony cut short his visit, made a brief call on the Chancellor and precipitately quitted Berlin without any court official doing the usual honor of accompanying him to the railway station. The Emperor, who had received him at the station in full uniform and surrounded by officers of his household, entirely ignored his departure. The incident will not abate the determination of the King of Saxony to prevent the Emperor from prosecuting Bismarck.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER.	65
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10¼	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6¼	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, Cntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	50
EGGS	15	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5¼
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	50	TALLOW	3
Oats		WHISKY,	1.10@4.00
Rye,		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Peas,		Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00
HAY—			
N. Carolina,	40@60		
Northern,	1 00		

BORN.

McELROY—At Kansas City, Missouri, on the 29th ultimo, MARGUERITE BRANSON, being the first child of Lee I. and Mae Branson McElroy, of 407 Olive Street Kansas City.

Mrs. McElroy was Miss Mae Branson, of Fayetteville, of the well known Branson family of this city.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	9¼
Middling	9
Strict Low Middling	8¾
Low Middling	8¼

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 28½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

On Friday morning, November 15th, a Red and White Setter Puppy, about 7 months old, answers to the name of Bob. Has red on ears, and two red spots on top of head. I will pay a suitable reward for his return to me or any information that will lead to his recovery.

E. J. FULLER.

11—24—92 tf

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Earnest Renan.

With the name of Ernest Renan is associated "the grand principle of toleration." No happier and more fruitful thought can be suggested in reviewing the life of that distinguished man. From youth to death he made a large demand upon the patience and toleration of vast numbers of his fellows. Yet he died respected and honoured by his country and by the thinking world. Many an ardent soul, full of high thoughts, has, like a tender fledgeling, beaten out his life in a vain struggle against the bars of conventionality and popular conviction. But Renan was made of sterner stuff, and was endowed also with a bonhomie and lightness of heart which stood him in good stead when the world was stormy and bitter towards him.

Many of us no doubt think his views distorted, his methods inadequate, his horizon circumscribed. But one thing is clear, he was devoted to what he conceived to be the cause of truth. For this he pleaded and fought with unremitting fidelity. "That which is true," said he, "has great force when it is free; it lasts; the false ever changes and falls." His great enthusiasm was for unshackled reason, in the pursuit of truth, from his point of view. "Love of truth, respect for reason, and the seriousness of life—these things have never varied in me." * * * 'The only essential thing is the enfranchisement and progress of the human mind." That he should make multitudes of enemies was inevitable. It is so with most reformers, good or bad. His intellect, keen and sharp as a rapier, necessarily wounded many as he forced his way through accepted traditions and long-loved habits of thought. But in time he beat down much prejudice and blind intolerance, and that assuredly was a grand piece of work, irrespective altogether of his beliefs.

Great advance has been made during the last sixty years as regards toleration. But what boundless intolerance still clogs the intellect and constricts the heart of man! We see orthodoxy drawn up in severe array, enshrouded in a mist of intolerance which hides or obscures any possible excellence in the more eager, irregular spirits. International and party politics are full of prejudice and mistrust. Capital and labour, temperance and the drink interest, human affairs, small and great, all are afflicted with an intolerance which shuts out rational argument and often precludes experiments and compromises which would only be possible with kindly feeling and mutual trust.

We are, however, on the eve of better things. A man like Ernest Renan does not live in vain. He speaks to us from his grave, and abjures us not to judge a man so much by the opinions he holds as by his aims. Are they pure? Are they rational? Are they for the good of his fellow-men? Then away with intolerance and all uncharitableness. Give him a fair hearing and the false in his life will die, the true will live.

The Monetary Conference.

Three of the persons who will represent the United States at the approaching International Monetery Conference have reported at the Department of State to receive their instructions and talk informally with Secretary Foster upon the subject. Senator Jones, Director Leech and Mr. Cannon, with stenographer Eugene Davis sailed from New York for Brussels via England without waiting to receive their formal instructions. But they had already thoroughly discussed the subject of the conference with the Secretary of State and with Secretary Foster of the Treasury, and copies of written instructions will be brought to them by their colleagues so that they will be fully equipped for abstruse discussion of the silver question which is expected at the conference.

The remaining members of the United States delegation who reported at the department were Senator Allison, who will act as President of the delegation, Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, and Prof. E. Benj. Andrews. It is improbable that a definite statement of the nature of their instructions will be made public by any of the delegation inasmuch as publicity might result in the embarrassment of the government in the conference, so nothing more can be learned than a general scope of the instructions which is, to use every effort to secure some agreement with a majority at least of the great financial powers which will result in the extension of international use of silver as money metal and will not sacrifice important interests of any large part of the people of the United States.

Let the Alliance Die.

Atlanta Herald.]

We earnestly hope that the farmers of Georgia will let the Alliance pass away as one of the things that has out-lived its usefulness.

When we look back over its career we can see an amount of wasted energy that is appalling. In Georgia alone fully a hundred thousand men were members of the order and gave it their time, their study and their money.

Meeting after meeting was held, and years of endeavor brought only the dry husks of disappointment. The promises of the leaders were as gorgeous as the aurora borealis, and fully as void of any tangible good. Through rugged ways the farmers sought the fabled gold at the end of the rainbow. Cotton held for twelve cents on the advice of Colonel Polk was sold for six, and, weary and dispirited, the Alliancemen wended their way back to their farms.

It may be that somebody will try to gather up the fag ends of the Alliance and revamp the organization. Let every true Georgian discourage such a movement, no matter who undertakes it. Let Georgia wash her hands of everything that could remind her of the institution that cost so much and profitted so little, while it came so near endangering our peace and our prosperity.

A Burlesque on Koonce.

Wilmington Messenger.]

F. D. Koonce, of Onslow county, Third party nominee for Congress in the Third district, was made the victim of a cruel burlesque at Jacksonville, the county site of Onslow, on Wednesday. He went to town in his buggy and was met at the town limits by an enthusiastic crowd, who apparently paid him all the honors due to a President or a Rajah. He was cheered and escorted into town and he was smiling all over at the unexpected ovation from the people of his county. When they got up into town the men unhitched Koonce's horse and obsequiously pulled his buggy around into the shade, and he was taken on the shoulders of his "admirers" and marched around after the manner of a hero. He was prepared then to hear that he had gloriously defeated Grady for Congress, but lo! and behold, the crowd read him the returns detailing the triumph of Cleveland, Carr and Grady. The crowd then hurrahed for Cleveland, Carr and Grady, and Koonce dug out for home.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District.—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Bureh, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; R. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— —— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— —— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— —— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— —— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— —, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— —— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— ——— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ——, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	93
Republicans	11
People's party	12
In doubt	4

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Arguseville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

SHORT CROPS
— Necessitate Close Margins. —

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

COOK STOVES.

HEANILG STOVES

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which we will sell at very close figures.

We also have a full line of

Iron Mantels and Grates.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

☞ Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 13, 1892—tf

BOYS' and GIRLS' Ults, Safety, Brake, Rod Guards, $13 90
30 lb. DUPLEX PNEUMATIC Safety; List $150.....Net 90.00
E. C. Sea'n Hammer Gun, 12 ga., 8 lbs.; List $45; Net 30.00
IDEAL SINGLE GUN, 12 ga., 7 lbs.....Net 5.50
REACH Hammerless, 12 ga., 8 lbs.; List $35; Net 23.00
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO
11—10—92 4t

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG

Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
GRANITE WORKS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBERG, Fayetteville, N. C.

10—6, 92—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,

— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN —

All Kinds of Building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON.
Fayetteville, N. C.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE, Fayetteville, N. C.

1—7, 92—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, July 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
9—29, 92—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 18 Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17 Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	2 18 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Dated May 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 35 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 30 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M. Halifax 4:22 P M., arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M., Greenville 8:40 A M., Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11:45 A M. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:40 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

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6—23, 92—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

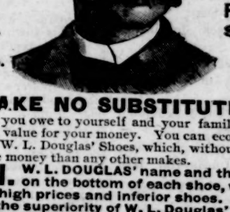
W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

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WALTER WATSON'S Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY —AND— HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
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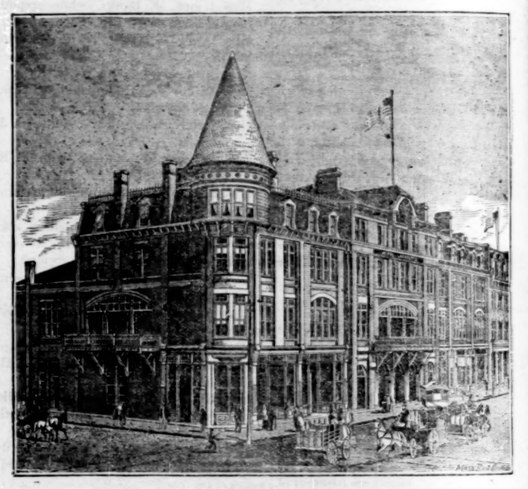

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Fayetteville, North Carolina.

M. McI. MATTHEWS, - - MANAGER.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months.

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

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PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE,
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

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MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

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We have just received a beautiful line of

Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers

IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

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Commission - Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

10—6, 92—3m